









LETTER FROM EDWARD SEARCH.

LONDON, July 25th, 1848.

DEAR GARRISON:—  
Our Whig Ministry, I should rather say our aristocracy, are again suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. It was proposed by Lord Russell on Saturday. It will be carried: for with a republican Parliament in its first year, the Ministry for the time being is always paramount—the members know that the public, which has been christened the many-headed monster, is an ever-changing and very variable and forgetful monster; and they care very little about it until a dissolution draws near, and then a few of them talk a little only upon popular topics. The fact is, that with us institutions have grown over the people, and have not been made for or by them. What progress we make, we make in spite of our institutions, by social and moral efforts. The propagandists here have to push our representatives, or called, upwards, and have to shoulder their inertia ahead, as well as to instruct and carry forward the public mind as to those things which appear to be good and true.

It should be remembered, that though it is right to suppress civil war and violence, yet that the people—the Irish people in particular—are in a state of starvation, and the necessity for taking the despotic power of locking up any man the government choose, without cause assigned and without trial, only proves the utter incapacity of those who have had the government in their hands to discharge the duty of government. The cry on the part of the aristocracy has ever been, submission, first, but they never think of remedies after; while all is quiet, with them, and for them, all is well, and it is most unfortunate that the gentle juice which grows and destroys the commonality, does not also work upon the vitals of the land-owning aristocracy. The evils of Ireland are, the appropriation of the land in perpetuity, an alien church with the law of primogeniture and entail, and a priesthood of the law, teaching them the merit of poverty and of mental prostration. For the alien church, the law of primogeniture and entail, it is quite clear that the aristocracy are responsible, for they have had at all times in this country the law-making power and the administration of the law; and they have the titles of the kingdom in their gift, the patronage of the army and navy, and the ordinance for their sons, and the colonies; also, all maintained out of the people's pocket. It is, then, the system of government and the laws which makes the aristocracy become the great incubi upon the shoulders of this people, and upon the Irish in particular, and which, fortunately for your States, you were enabled to throw off; and which our other colonies and our East India possessions will ultimately throw off. So far as the aristocracy of this country are concerned, its people will be made perfect through suffering;—the aristocracy may be considered as the old man of the mountain upon the shoulders of Sinbad, and the remedy must be the same in result, though I trust not in mode.

Notwithstanding all this, it is pleasing to see the social progress that is making, and the rapid increase of mind in Europe. I am disposed to think that we have, in England, wasted too much of our time upon political efforts which have always an acerbity of spirit connected with them; not so, necessarily, with social efforts. In these we seek to win men to our views, we teach and endeavor to persuade; but in politics we have to wrestle against the powers that be; we combat and insist, and the spirit induced is less united and kind.

Almost every question of science and morals is now upon the tapis, the lecturer is superseding the Priest. Your friend Emerson has just been doing good service, in putting before the world new thoughts, and old ones too in clearer aspects; he spent two days with a son-in-law of mine at Leicester, and we at Muswell Hill felt all sorry that the shortness of his stay in London prevented our making his further acquaintance.

I get a good many American newspapers; fortunately for you Americans the diffusion of knowledge is not stamped. Our paper is stamped;—it is stamped again as a newspaper, which prevents the poor from buying daily newspapers, and then, as I recently mentioned, the further injustice is inflicted upon the poor man, making him carry the cost of his paper to his residence gratis, for it is carried free by the Post Office. The surplus product, therefore, of the Post Office is by so much diminished, and that diminution has to be made up in extra taxes, which are here imposed, as you know, upon the necessities of life.

The Government in England have curious verdicts of sedition against some violent poor men who have preached charity and fraternity, and proposed to prove their brotherly love by arms and violence, and they are now suffering imprisonment, great numbers of them, for doing so. It is amazing the injury to the cause of progress these men have done by using wrong means to accomplish right ends; that is, if the ends they avowed were the ends they intended. No revolution has ever been accomplished in England by the lower classes unless aided by the classes above them. The Physical Force Chartists, the O'Connors, as they may be termed, are amongst these classes. The middle classes have presented themselves very generally to be sworn as special constables to preserve the peace against these Chartists, and the result was that the poor men soon found that they were powerless for good, and those who advised them to seek improvement by violence are now in jail, sentenced to imprisonment after trials by fairly chosen juries. All this proves the increase of knowledge amongst the middle classes,—that they know that peaceable ends are only to be obtained by peaceable means. It is not, you may be assured, that the middle classes are indifferent to reform, but that they know that bloodshed is not the way to righteous ends.

Mr. Hunt's first motion for a further reform, was supported by a far greater number than any first motion for any reform, either fiscal or political, has ever yet been supported by; and if France does but sustain her Republic, we shall secure a far more rapid progress in the next ten years than we have done in the last twenty.

The organization of the Labor question has alarmed the middle classes here and in France. It is the important question of the day, and being launched, it will now float down the stream of discussion, and by degrees its full limits will be understood and fixed. It is opening up a new page in Social Economy. I have often urged in your columns that Economists have considered Political Economy hitherto as the science of the production of wealth, and they have considered how to produce it without equally considering the laws which regulate or which ought to regulate distribution. The science ought to be called Moral Economy, or the science of Human Happiness. Hitherto the means instead of the end, have been most thought about.

John Stuart Mill has just issued a work, 'The Principles of Political Economy,' in which he embraces a variety of topics which hitherto have hardly been thought of, and never dwelt upon in treatises on this subject, and in vol. 2, chap. 7, on the probable future of the laboring class, he shows that the theory of dependence and protection (the feudal system) is no longer applicable to the condition of society, and opens up considerations upon the functions of Government and the general principles of taxation, and treats of the law and custom of primogeniture and entail other matters, which, coming from one recognized, and justly recognized, as a teacher having authority, will, on account of the liberality of his views, and the soundness and force of his reasoning, have great weight with the world.

I have no doubt a cheap edition will be issued in the States.

EDWARD SEARCH.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT.

JEFFERSON, OHIO, Sept. 6, 1848.

DEAR GARRISON:—  
I am in the Court House in the town of Jefferson, the home of Joshua R. Giddings, the man who, of all others in our political world, deserves the affection, the respect and confidence of the American people. I am in an Anti-Slavery meeting. J. R. Giddings is speaking to the following Resolution:

Resolved, That Petitions be prepared and signed, and forwarded to the next Congress, asking that the Federal Government be separated from all support of Domestic Slavery; by declaring all places and territories under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, FREE; by declaring every man FREE who sets foot upon such territory; by refusing to employ slaves to perform any labor for the United States; by refusing to employ any slaveholders to fill any offices under the Federal Government; and by every other means necessary to accomplish the end.

In accordance with the above resolution, the following petitions have been presented and adopted, and will be and ought to be widely circulated:

PETITION TOUCHING PLACES AND TERRITORY UNDER THE EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF CONGRESS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the State of Ohio, respectfully pray that Congress will take such measures as will separate the Federal Government from all support of domestic slavery, declaring all forts, arsenals, navy yards, and other places under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, FREE; and prohibiting the residence of any person who shall hereafter set foot upon the territory or place, thus within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

PETITION TOUCHING APPOINTING SLAVEHOLDERS TO OFFICES UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

To the Senate of the United States.

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the State of Ohio, respectfully pray that your honorable body will separate the Federal Government from all support of domestic slavery; by rejecting the nomination of slaveholders for appointments in the executive cabinet, or for foreign missions, or for post-offices, or for offices in the army or navy, or for other stations which come within the power of Executive Nominations.

PETITION TOUCHING THE EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the State of Ohio, respectfully pray that your honorable body will take measures to separate the Federal Government from all support of domestic slavery; by prohibiting the employment of slaves by the Federal Government, within the public buildings and grounds, or for any other labor to be done or performed for the United States.

It is not probably known, generally, that the laborers of the United States Government, in the navy yards, the forts, and public buildings and works, in the District of Columbia, and in the South generally, are slaves. All who constitute the federal government, employ slaves to do their work, and pay the price of their labor to their kidnappers. If Hope Slater has a hundred slaves in Washington, he may hire them to Congress and get one dollar twenty-five cents per day for the service of each, and the slaves are driven to their labor by slave-drivers in the employ of the United States, and Hope Slater admits that one free laborer in the North will do as much in a day as three slaves. So the government employs free laborers in Boston, and pays them \$1.25 per day, and this one man does the same amount of labor for which the United States pays \$3.75 to Hope Slater for the labor of his slaves in the national capital. Thus it is that slaveholders have managed to make the people of the North pay a premium upon slave labor. First the North gives to slaveholders political powers in the government, in proportion to the number of their slaves; then it pays \$3.75 for the same amount of labor for which they pay their free laborers in the North only \$1.25. How beautifully the confederacy of the North with Southern slave-breeds establishes justice and promotes the general welfare!

Then most all the lucrative and honorable offices in the government are held and ever have been held by slaveholders. Then, again, the non-slave States have allowed their men-stealing allies to kidnap men, women and children in the places and territories over which they hold exclusive jurisdiction. Thus the North has ever shared the expense, the danger, and the foul injustice of holding one sixth of the population in slavery.

How long shall this be? NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, say the Unionists. No union with SLAVERY, says the Free Soil party. Let them now come up to the work, and carry out their doctrine, of separating the government from the support of slavery. See if they can cut loose from SLAVERY, while they hold on to their alliance with slaveholders. They will separate from slavery, but form an alliance with the slaveholder: to establish justice and secure liberty! They cut loose from theft, but receive to their political embrace the thief. Well, let them go to work in earnest to petition Congress to cut them loose from slavery, in the above named way, and they must soon come to the ground of Disunion. I prefer to ask for the formation of a non-slaveholding confederacy at once, yet I will sign petitions for the above purpose. The sincere and honest Free Soil friends will go to work with the above petitions and flood Congress next session. Joshua R. Giddings is holding meetings for the Free Soil party. The Taylor Whigs are sending Thomas Corwin round into Giddings's District to promote the interests of their blood-hound candidate. Giddings thinks we are rushing to the point of a non-slaveholding confederacy in one way or another. His opinion is that it will come by a speedy abolition of slavery, rather than by the dissolution of the present Union. He, and all others, who look for the desired result in that way, will be disappointed. A non-slave confederacy will be formed, but only upon the ruins of the present one.

H. C. WRIGHT.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the Essex Co. A. S. Society was held in Lyceum Hall, Lynn, commencing on Saturday evening, September 9, at 7 o'clock.

In the absence of the President, the meeting was called to order by Eliza J. Kenny of Salem, one of the Vice-Presidents. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and introductory remarks offered by J. N. Buffum of Lynn. On motion of Wm. W. Brown, voted, that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to bring forward resolutions.

The following were appointed said committee, to wit: Parker Pillsbury of Concord, N. H.; Lewis Ford of Abington, James N. Buffum of Lynn, Lucy Stone of West Brookfield, and Samuel Brooke of Ohio.

The meeting was occupied by remarks by Parker Pillsbury, Loring Moody, T. Clarkson Cummings, Lucy Stone, John S. Jacobs, Addison Davis, J. N. Buffum, and Mrs. Redlon.

Moved to adjourn to 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

SUNDAY MORNING.

Met according to adjournment, Eliza J. Kenny in the chair.

A song.

J. N. Buffum presented the following resolution, which was accepted:

Resolved, That the church of Christ, like its

Head, has never held a slave—has never apologized for slavery—has never known a slaveholder as one of its members—has never received the plunder of the poor with which to spread the gospel, circulate the Bible, publish tracts, or to establish Sunday schools; and has never held within its embrace dumb dogs which will not bark against the wrong which crush humanity—therefore, the American Church, which perpetrates all these enormous crimes, is not the Church of Christ, but the synagogue of Satan.

Samuel Brooke of Ohio presented the following resolution, which was accepted:—

Resolved, That the American religion does sanction and sustain slavery—that it is a religion of perfomances devoid of humanity, and having nothing to do with our moral obligations, and which may be conducted as appropriately in a theatre as in a church. That the priesthood are its principal actors, learning to perform at the theological institutions as players at their rehearsals, and that it is our duty to abolish this religion, and in its place substitute the works of practical righteousness.

Remarks by W. W. Brown, John S. Jacobs, and Addison Davis.

Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was opened by singing an anti-slavery song.

The resolutions were read, and discussed by Mrs. Redlon, Perry Nowhall, Rev. Mr. Redlon, Mr. Tuttle, and Addison Davis.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock.

Met according to adjournment.

The Secretary being absent, Mr. James Babcock of Salem was elected Secretary pro tem. Discussion continued by James N. Buffum, T. Clarkson Cummings, P. Pillsbury, G. Bradburn, Addison Davis, and W. W. Brown. A moderate spirit was frequently manifested during the evening.

Parker Pillsbury presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

1. Resolved, That if voting under the Constitution of the United States be an immorality, and to take or hold office be a crime, while that instrument is consecrated to the service or support of slavery, and if allegiance and adherence to the Union be treason to Liberty and Justice, and rebellion against God, it must inevitably follow, that no political party based upon that Constitution, and adhering to the Union, is worthy the continuance, or can receive the support of upright and honest men.

2. Resolved, Therefore, That while we honor the motives and intentions of many in the Free Soil Party, we still deplore the blindness which induces their continuance in the voluntary support, and constant re-creation of slaveholding, slave-trading, and slave-breeding government.

3. Resolved, That we are more and more convinced of the vitality, truth, and justice of the principles embodied in the platform of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and no rage of old political parties, nor formation of new ones, holding faith with the Union, nor treachery of false friends, nor faltering of weak ones, no bribes of influence, nor threats of power, shall shake our purpose, or move our integrity, but calm and serene, trusting in God and the omnipotence of right, we will bravely unfurl our banner to the breeze, inscribed on every side, UNION WITH FREEDOM, UNION WITH JUSTICE, BUT NO UNION WITH SLAVERY OR SLAVEHOLDERS.

4. Resolved, That the iron indifference of the great body of the American Church to the cause of Liberty, while every other department of society is heaving as with earthquakes, by the mighty agitation, affords new evidence of the depravity of that body, and its utter recklessness to the condition, the wants, or the happiness of mankind.

5. Resolved, That if Nero could fiddle while Rome was burning, our American clergy, with a more subdued barbarism, can amuse themselves and their deluded followers with ingenious homilies on Infant Baptism, while infant-stealing is a national virtue, and almost one of the sacraments of the Church.

6. Resolved, That 40,000 such ministers, in one country, supported at an expense of 20,000,000 dollars per annum, and having the nation's ear one day in seven from age to age, and wielding more influence than any other, if not all other classes together, and boasting that they have the power to abolish slavery in a single year, and instead of doing it, extending and sanctifying it; 40,000 such ministers are a heavier weight on a people, than all the plagues of Egypt combined; and any revolution unattended in blood, would not be too high a price to pay for redemption from so disastrous a curse.

Adjourned, sine die.

ELIZA J. KENNY, President.

RUTH BUTTUM, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Liberator:—

I notice a few remarks in the Liberator on an article in the Christian Examiner, on the 'Republic of Liberia.' Not being a professed vindicator of the Colonization Society, nor entering into any personal controversies, it confines itself as far as possible to the question directly involved in that experiment—certainly one of the most interesting of all that concern the colored population of this country. As to the authorities consulted, they were, first, documents published by responsible men, and files of Liberator papers; next, reports official or otherwise of naval officers who have been on the coast; and lastly, personal conversation and correspondence with several persons who have been in Liberia for considerable periods, and have had a good deal to do with its affairs. So that I have heard 'both sides,' so far as there are two; and have all along made whatever qualification seemed to be required by all I had seen, with the single exception of Dr. Bacon's statements.

As I do not wish to state anything at second hand as to a person's character or reliability as a witness, I will only say that as soon as I received the first information of his articles, I took every means in my power to ascertain their truth. So far from not noticing them at all, I was at considerable pains and some expense, after the article was in type, to procure the insertion of the following note, which embodies the judgment I was able to form. Your correspondent will find it at the foot of p. 191.

It was during the season of comparative neglect (from 1830 to 1840) and while the colony was in its lowest condition of prosperity and morals, that suspicion rested on some of the colonists, of connivance at the slave-trade of the vicinity. It may be true that 'there were more or less smuggling of slaves' goods, 'selling of tobacco, &c.' to them in defiance of the colonial law, but it was 'all carried on clandestinely and under cover'; so that 'no transaction of the kind could be traced out and proved.' The administration at that time was wanting in vigor; but we feel authorized, from private assurances of the highest authority, to deny that the colony as such was ever more implicated in the traffic, than the government of Great Britain or the United States is at this moment. Its most questionable proceeding, indeed, was the violent breaking up of a slave factory on the coast about the year 1829, in which the head of the establishment was killed. As to charges on individuals, some of them of the most aggravated nature, it is enough to say that they involve a question of veracity between the parties, which will probably be determined (if it has not been already) before a different tribunal.

The 'small tracts' on the coast, where 'the traffic flourishes as of old,' are mentioned by P. R. Roberts for the sake of urging the necessity of purchasing them as soon as possible, so as to rid the vicinity entirely of that nuisance. J. H. A.

A few remarks only on the above seem called for

from us. J. H. A. writes as if we had not read the Note which he copies. We did read it; but so far from finding in it any allusion to Dr. Bacon's recent and very particular charges against the Colony and its principal officers, we did not expect it of any such allusion; and we think that most readers would fail of perceiving anything of the kind.

J. H. A. himself says, above, 'I have all along made whatever qualification seemed required by all I had seen, with the single exception of Dr. Bacon's statements.' This is the identical thing we object to; and it is the only thing in our remarks of particular consequence. We sought to draw attention to the fact that no notice had been taken of Dr. Bacon's statements and charges; and we still believe that it would puzzle any reader to detect such a notice.

But those 'six small tracts' on the coast, where the slave traffic 'flourishes as of old,' let us look at that fact. Those tracts, we understand, are not within the jurisdiction of the Liberian colony, and so we stated in our previous remarks. But if the slave traffic 'flourishes' at those places, slaves must be constantly transported there through the Liberian country; and it seems that the colony has no power to prevent it. Its power, then, must be very else! Nor is this a very weighty argument against the colony, when the fleets and forces of Great Britain have been unable to break up, or indeed prevent from greatly increasing, this diabolical trade. The market must be destroyed; then the trade will cease. Extinguish the demand, and there will be no more supply. But since so much boasting has been uttered of what the Liberian colony was going to do to cripple and destroy the slave trade, it is not surprising to find how destitute of validity, in fact as well as in the nature of the case, all such pretences must be, and to let the public see the essential unfairness, not to say hypocrisy of the managers of the colony.—

Wm. Co. having removed from Medford to Worcester, Mass., wishes all communications to be addressed to him at the latter place.

CORRECTION. An error occurred in printing the name of the President of the Harwich Convention (first page of last Liberator) which we much regret; it should have been ZERINA H. SNAIL.

Earthquake.—A shock of an earthquake was very recently felt in New York on Friday evening, between ten and 11 o'clock. A communication in the Journal of Commerce says there were two shocks on Brooklyn Heights, at 45 minutes past ten o'clock. The atmosphere was serene and tranquil at the time. The shock was felt on the Hudson river, up to Hudson as far as Yonkers, at White Plains, and in some parts of Connecticut. Writers state that the effect will be to put an end to the late severe drought, and the Commercial Expresses the opinion, founded upon natural causes, that a change of weather is approaching, and that probably within twenty-four hours the drought will be broken up, and will be followed by tremulous rain or a violent storm—either of which will be grateful to the parched earth. [Boston Courier, Monday.]

Wondrous Change.—The Albany Argus, which has said so many good things for Mr. Van Buren, now calls him 'Van the traitor'—the Kinderhook Argus, and others at the ticket as a 'calumniator and confidant.' Mr. Van Buren says that he has changed none of his principles, but the Argus has evidently changed some of its opinions. [Courier.]

Dining Bill.—A correspondent of the Eastport Sentinel says, that a company of gentlemen from Boston are now at work near Grand Menan, with an opinion intended by a gentleman who belongs to Boston. The operator has to descend to the depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet from the surface, where he is enabled to remain one hour, or longer, as the occasion may require, and freely converse, through a tube, to the distance of two hundred feet.

Metachely Accident.—On Sunday, the 20th inst., a small boat containing six persons, while in Haverstraw Bay, nearly opposite the residence of J. P. Cruger, Esq., was accidentally upset, and three of the number, a woman and two children, were drowned. They were first perceived by William Vredenburg, who very promptly hurried to the assistance of the surviving three, whom he found clinging to the keel of the boat in an exhausted state. All credit is due Mr. Vredenburg for his timely aid in the rescue of the unfortunate individuals. [Peekskill (N. Y.) Enquirer.]

Pens made out of bones are now in use in England, and sell at the rate of fifty for twenty cents. They are pronounced to be as flexible as the quill, and far more durable.

Errors of the Press.—A recent Prussian paper announced that in Copenhagen, a lady's maid shot herself, yesterday, from disappointed love. A subsequent number of the paper, had the following curious correction: 'The error of the press has been corrected so far as to say that the lady took place not in Copenhagen, but in Potsdam; that it was not a lady's maid but a page, not from disappointed love, but on account of debt, and also that the party did not shoot, but hung himself.'

The Ronge Movement in Germany.—A letter from Vienna relates that a Herrschberger, who has stepped into the shoes of Ronge, has been arrested and is now in a man of some energy.

The Chartist Club-rooms were mislabeled of a diabolical character, filled with gunpowder, nails, pieces of iron, &c., and so fitted with a fuse as to explode in half a minute.

Bequests.—We learn that the late John D. Williams, in his last will and testament, made the following bequests: To the Society for the Promotion of Theological Education, at Cambridge, the estate of Ann and She and Leather streets; to the Boston Asylum and Farm School, the estates Nos. 15 and 16 Blackstone street; to the Massachusetts General Hospital, the estate Nos. 17 and 18 Blackstone street. The above named estates are valued at about \$50,000 dollars.

West India.—The West India mail steamer Severn arrived at New York on Sunday, in three days from Bermuda. On the 23d of August a severe hurricane visited Antigua, which destroyed the entire place, uprooted trees, blew down the houses, &c. It was also felt at St. Thomas, but with little damage; and at Nassau, N. P., it was felt with considerable severity, and it is supposed, passed through all the West India Islands.

Yucatan.—Advices from Campeachy to 27th ult., state that the whites have been everywhere successful throughout the peninsula, and Yucatan has been reduced to Mexico. Mexico has offered a full pardon to the Indians, on condition of their ceasing hostilities. Mexico is to pay Yucatan \$140,000.

Revolving Heels to Boots.—We yesterday examined a beautiful boot, made by Robt. T. Harman, to which he has attached what is called the Revolving Heel, an invention of his own, for which he is about to take out a patent. The heel is put on by means of a screw, and can be taken off or put on by a single turn of the hand. A great many persons usually wear one side of the heels off in a few days, and thus, although 'as good as new,' make them set uneven and assume an ugly shape. By this invention, the heels are made to glide the screw, a slight turn with the hand, and the side of the heel worn off is made to take place of the one which is gone, so that the boot soon again sets evenly as well as easily, on the foot. It appears to us to be an excellent invention. [Balt. Clipper.]

What a Gentleman may do, and what he may not do.—He may carry a brace of partridges, but not a leg of mutton. He may be seen in the omnibus, but not in a stage coach. He may be seen in a stall inside of a theatre, but not at a stall outside one. He may dust another person's jacket, but must not brush his own. He may kill a man in a duel, but he mustn't eat peas with a knife. He may thrash a coal-heaver, but he mustn't ask twice for soup. He may pay his debts of honor, but he need not trouble himself about his creditors. He may drive a stage-coach, but he mustn't take or carry coopers. He may ride a horse as a jockey, but he mustn't exert himself to the least to get his living. He must never forget what he owes to himself as a gentleman, but he need not traffic flourishes as of old, are mentioned by P. R. Roberts for the sake of urging the necessity of purchasing them as soon as possible, so as to rid the vicinity entirely of that nuisance. J. H. A.

Spanish Slave Islands. A correspondent of the New York Herald, at Havana, gives the following statement of the population of that island:

Whites,	530,565
Free Colored,	199,335
Slaves,	565,000

In Porto Rico the population of slaves is much smaller, so that they stand no chance in an insurrection. It was very different in Hayti. There the blacks were three or four to one.

In Jamaica the planters are greatly dissatisfied with the abolition of slavery, and many of them, it is said, are in favor of annexation to the United States, with a view to the restoration of slavery. This is what Mr. Hannagan referred to, no doubt, when he spoke of annexing Cuba and Jamaica, at the Baltimore Convention.

The West India Hurricane.—The Baltimore papers contain further details of the hurricane at Antigua. The Antigua Observer says—'Our beautiful island, previously studded with neat structures and populous villages, in this brief interval has become a waste of rubbish and ruin.' In the Old Road division every cottage lies prostrate. The village of Johnson Point, comprising 150 or 200 houses, has been annihilated, only three good houses being left standing. Three persons were crushed to death, and others severely wounded. The newly-erected church of All Saints was levelled to the ground; St. Barnabas's has also been destroyed. It is supposed that throughout the island seven hundred houses have been totally destroyed, and two thousand unroofed. Eighteen persons are known to have been killed, besides immense numbers of cattle. The loss of the government at English Harbor is over 100,000 dollars. In one case, an overseer's house was lifted up in the air, and thrown upside down, twenty-five yards from its foundation. In the house were an infant and its mother, who escaped uninjured.

The Kentucky Slave Stampede.—The Mayville Eagle makes the following notice of the slave trial progressing in Bracken county, Kentucky: 'The grand jury found a true bill against seven of the slaves in Bracken county, for the late outrage committed there. One bill for conspiracy, insurrection and rebellion, and one for shooting with intent to kill. Upon the first, a jury was obtained on Tuesday, and the trial is now progressing. Two negroes occupied nearly five hours in testifying, since which half a dozen white men have testified in relation to the resistance and firing by the company of negroes, upon the white men who attempted to take them up as runaway slaves.'

Princes Metemich.—The domains of Plass and Kongsawar, the Prince Metemich, have been seized by the State.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, ANNE G. PHILLIPS, HELEN E. GARRISON, MARY MAY, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, SARAH S. RUSSELL, LOUISA LORING, MARY WOODBURY, MARY WILLEY, ANNE WARREN WESTON, MARIA LOWELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, LYDIA PARKER, HARRIET B. HALL, CATHARINE SARGENT, SARAH B. SHAW, MARY G. CHAPMAN, CAROLINE WESTON, SUSAN C. CABOT, HENRIETTA SARGENT, HANNAH TUFTS, CAROLINE W. WILLIAMS, EVELINA S. A. SMITH, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, ANN R. BRAMHALL, HARRIET T. WHITE, ABBY FRANKS, ABBY SOUTHWICK, HARRIET M. JACKSON.

Friends in England, Scotland, and Ireland are requested to address their contributions as usual, to MARIA W. CHAPMAN, care of A. W. Weston, 21 Cornhill.

Contributions and letters from the American side of the Atlantic, hitherto addressed to M. W. Chapman, may be addressed to ANNE W. WESTON.

All persons desiring the privilege of co-operating with us in this joyful and holy work, are informed that the personal value of donations of money and materials is double to the cause, through the means of the Bazaar, by the care, skill, and ingenuity which are entrusted with their management. Supplies for the refreshment table are particularly desired.

Friends of the cause aware of the advantages accruing to it from The Liberty Bell, are requested to forward their donations and articles immediately, or as soon as convenient.

ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS.

THE EASTERN SERIES will be continued as follows:

DOVER, (N. H.) Wednesday and Thursday, September 20 and 21.

ROCHESTER, (N. H.) Saturday and Sunday, September 23 and 24.

PORTLAND, Me. Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 25 and 27.

BATH, Me. Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1.

The above Conventions will be attended by PARKER PILLSBURY of N. Hampshire, Wm. W. Brown a fugitive from slavery, and LUCY STONE of Brookfield, Mass., in accordance with the Resolution of the New England A. S. Convention, Exeter, May, Jr. will attend at Dover and Portland. SAMUEL BUCKNER of Ohio, agent for the Liberator and Anti-Slavery Standard, will be present during the Series.

HINGHAM.

[Quarterly Meeting of the Old Colony A. S. Society.] Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1.

To be attended by STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. FOSTER, and by others hereafter to be announced.

ABINGTON. Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 7 and 8.

Names of speakers will be given next week.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at Hingham, commencing on Saturday evening, September 30, 1848, at 7 o'clock, and continue through the following Sunday, day and evening. (Place to be hereafter named.)

STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. FOSTER, probably also Wm. W. Brown and others will attend this meeting.

We hope our friends throughout the county will so arrange matters as to be present. Let the existing hopeful state of things excite us, one and all, to press yet onward in the glorious cause. An invitation is extended to all persons to meet with us, and take part in our deliberations.

ELMER HEWITT, President.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

South Abington, Sept. 10, 1848.

NOTICE.

The ladies of the First B. Female Society, will celebrate their 10th Anniversary by an address from Mrs. William T. Russell, (author of the 'Fruit of the Tree of Life,' &c.) on the eve of the 25th inst., in the Rev. William B. Serrington's church, Smith Court, Belknap street.

Friends and the public are respectfully invited.

MRS. DAVIS, Pres.

SUSAN GARRISON, Sec.

There will also be an entertainment given by the ladies in the Infant School Room, on Thursday eve, 25th inst., for a benevolent purpose. Admittance 50 cents.

Tickets to be obtained of Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Winters, Mrs. Jones, Miss Almond, committee.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

Proceedings of the Anti-Sabbath Convention, held in the Melodeon, Boston, March 24 and 25th; containing the speeches of Charles C. Burleigh, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John W. Brown, Theodore Parker, Henry C. Wright, Lucretia Mott, Parker Pillsbury, Samuel May, Jr., and John M. Spear; together with an exhibition of the spirit of the Clergy and the Religious Press. Also embodying the views of Luther, Melancthon, Tyndale, Calvin, Barclay, Dymond, Paley, and Archbishop Whately, as to the Jewish nature of the Sabbath. The whole making a very neat and compact pamphlet of 168 pages. Price, 25 cents single; five copies for one dollar; \$2.25 per dozen. Every friend of human progress should endeavor to procure a copy of this pamphlet, and to circulate it far and wide. For sale by Bela Marsh, at 25 Cornhill; and also at 21 Cornhill.

HOME FOR REFORMERS.

The subscriber has removed to that neat, convenient, and central boarding-house, No. 21-2 Central Court, where, until he most happily welcome some of the Friends of Reform, at reasonable charges. He wishes his house to be the central place in Boston, where the friends of Temperance, Peace, Liberty, Freedom, the Prisoner, &c. may meet together, and enjoy it comfortably and quietly. Central Court opens at 238 Washington street.

JOHN M. SPEAR.

THE LARGEST PAINTING IN THE WORLD, AT THE MASONIC TEMPLE, TREMONT ST.

HUTCHINGS'S Grand Classical Panorama OF THE SEAS AND SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. Executed from drawings made by A. H. W. Harris, during his voyages in the Mediterranean, and his travels in Spain, France and Italy.

Open every evening at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock, also Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door from 12 A. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M. Children under 12 years, half price.

Liberal arrangements made with schools, and parties from the country.

Copyright of the Panoram secured according to law. For particulars, see bills and descriptive pamphlets. July 7.

THE YOUNG ABOLITIONISTS.

This interesting work—from the pen of Elizabeth S. Jones of Ohio—is for sale at this office. Price, bound, 25 cents—paper, 30 cents. September 15.



## POETRY.

From the Quinary Patriot.

## "ALAS, THE POOR SLAVE!"

Hail, Columbia! happy land!

Where tyrants get the upper hand!

In that proud land the haughty Southern calls,

But falsely so, the city of the free,

Where in the gilded Capitoline Halls

The foes of freedom prate of liberty,

An honor's servant of thy insulted land,

With shame and sorrow saw a female slave

Burst wildly from her gloomy prison forth,

Her savage master's voice behind her rang,

But liberty, dear liberty, is sweet;

Forward to 'scape the dread pursuit she sprang,

The dastard crowd prevented her retreat.

All hope was lost, her fainting heart was crush'd,

And yet she would not live to live a slave,

But deep 'ere in the living stream she rush'd,

Resolv'd on freedom—freedom or the grave.

There the oppressor's hateful voice no more

Strikes on thine ear more dread than death to thee;

There the detested tyrant's power is o'er,

The chains are broke—the hunted slave is free.

All-seeing heaven! did thy searching eye

Behold the slave to death in terror driv'n;

Like Abel's blood, her wrongs to heaven will cry;

Does justice sleep—is there no hope from heav'n?

There broke no thunder when the deed was done,

No 'ven'ing lightning scath'd the guilty crime;

The earthquake slumber'd—earth-quake form no green,

Yet heaven beheld, and will avenge the crime.

This guilty nation yet will run the day,

When in the desert hand she placed the rod;

No prayers can change, no supplications stay

The equal justice of the impartial God.

The sordid Jews their Moloch idol raise'd,

Revolv'd the prophets who foretold their doom;

Revolv'd in crime till Salem's temple blas'd,

And guilty Judah found a bloody tomb.

Columbia! read your sentence in their fate,

If crimes like this to heaven for vengeance call—

Justice will lift her sword—on soon or late

Will vengeance on this guilty nation fall.

F. M. ADLINGTON, Weymouth.

## "TEMPLES NOT MADE WITH HANDS."

'Tis not in temples made with hands,

The great Creator dwells;

But on the mountain's top he stands,

And in the lowly dwells;

Wherever fervent prayer is heard,

He stands, recording every word;

In all, on mountain, every where,

He never fails to answer prayer.

Yes—in the poor man's lowly stall,

And in the prisoner's cell,

And in the rich man's lordly hall,

The great Creator dwells;

Where two or three are joined in prayer,

His Audience Hall, his House is there.

Where'er prayer the child of grace,

Is his peculiar dwelling-place.

Think you that temples built of stone,

And blessed by priestly hand,

Are more peculiarly his own,

More reverend demand?

Go to thy closet. Shut the door,

And all thy mercies ponder o'er,

Thine all-pervading God is there;

He loves to answer secret prayer.

The Temple thy Creator owns,

That temple is the heart;

No towering pile of costly stones,

Nor any work of art.

The cloud-capped spire, that points on high,

May draw the lightning from the sky;

But 'tis the humble, modest floor,

That drinks in the refreshing shower;

And, in return for favors given,

It breathes its fragrance back to heaven.

Some cling to Prelate's surplice strings,—

We how to no created things—

One God we worship: one alone!

Earth is His footstool—Heaven His throne!

From the Blackstone Chronicle.

## FREE SOIL.

Ay! fetter his limbs with your rusty chains,

That clank at his every motion,

And bear him away from his native plains,

To your home across the ocean;

And think the mind of the kidnapped black

Turns never across the ocean back.

Ay! take his wife and little ones, too;

Tear the cords of affection sunder,

And never repeat of the deeds you do—

'Tis a negro's heart you plunder!

For who would'st torture, tear and rack

The wretched child of the trembling black?

Drive him about in the sun-burnt field,

His deep wounds all festered and sore,

And then thank God for the crop it yields,

Drenched in the black man's gore!

And believe He smiles to see you back

And bruise the flesh of the suffering black!

Strain now his sinews as much as they'll bear,

His strong muscles make the most of,

For the hope has dawn'd in his breast to share

The freedom you proudly boast of.

His sinews and nerves are,—it need be,—as strong

To wield the sword, as yours the tongue.

Beware the time when that chain shall break,

That galls the flesh and the spirit,

When the yoke is thrown from the bended neck,

That is shackled too much to bear it!

There's a God above that looks with a frown,

To see how low you have trodden him down!

ELLAS.

Millville, August, 1848.

From the Journal of Commerce.

OVER THE FERRY.—From *Uland*.

Once, in years long past and buried,

O'er the water I was ferried;

Here, on castle, rock and river,

Fell the evening shade as ever.

And beside me, in the wherry,

Two dear friends then crossed the ferry:

One, a grave and thoughtful brother—

Strong in youth and hope the other.

One told on, with faith before him,

And the grave looked peaceful o'er him;

While his comrade, bold, free-hearted,

In the battle-strife departed.

Thus when through the past I wander,

And its happy days would ponder—

Must I miss loved friends and cherished,

Whose by death's fell hand have perished.

## REFORMATORY.

From the Boston Investigator.

## FATE OF REFORMERS.

MR. EDITOR:

The discoverers and propounders of startling

and important truths have generally been regarded

as credulous and designing persons by the pre-  
judiced and ignorant portion of mankind. The latter

have not only treated the opinions of the former

with contempt, and tested their statements by un-  
fair criticism, but have also, in many instances

raised against their persons a storm of persecution.

The late of Galileo will ever live in the public

mind—ever stand on the history of scientific dis-  
covery as a monument of ecclesiastical bigotry and

prejudice. The persecution of this philosopher is

however unfortunately not the only monument of

folly which the persecuted ingenuity and industry of

men have succeeded in creating. Many discov-  
eries equally as important as those made by the il-  
lustrious Galileo have been received by the un-  
thinking portion of the public as fallacies and im-  
purities, and have even been looked upon asridiculous by men professing to be liberal, sci-  
entific and enlightened. Yet these discoveries have

afterwards been proved to be true revelations of

nature and her laws, and are now almost as

familiar to scientific men as the atmosphere they

inhale, or the food which nourishes their bodies.

A few historical illustrations of the preceding

statements will probably not be deemed by the

enlightened reader as inappropriate or unimportant.

I quote from an English work:—

Previous to the discovery of the benefits result-

ing from the application of the ligature, surgeons

were in the habit of applying hot iron and boiling

pitch to the stump, and sometimes to the stump

bleeding. In the sixteenth century, however, An-  
drew Pare, principal physician of Francis I., dis-  
covered the applicability of the ligature to the

stanching of blood, and successfully reduced the

discovery to practice. What reward did this dis-  
covery procure? The inventor was treated as a

benefactor of his race, was praised and honored

by his professional contemporaries, and his discov-  
ery hailed by mankind as a glorious benefaction.

No! he was hooted and howled at by the Faculty

of Physic; the ligature was condemned as a peri-  
cious appliance, and boiling pitch and hot iron

continued long after to be the means resorted to by

surgeons to stop the effusion of blood in cases of

amputation. Luckily the discoverer found in his

sovereign an individual penetrating enough to per-  
ceive his merit, and powerful enough to protect him

against the malignity of his adversaries. Thus do

we perceive that the inventor of this surgical

appliance was persecuted and ridiculed by the

Faculty of Physic; yet his inventive genius turned out

to be vastly beneficial to the world, and is now re-  
spected in cases of amputation by all surgeons

who understand the elements of their art.

The life of Harvey, the discoverer of the circula-

tion of the blood, affords another illustration of the

summar in which important scientific discoveries

have been received. Of course he was treated as a

man was persecuted through life; his enemies

style him the *circulator*—a word which in its origi-  
nal Latin signifies vagabond or quack—and so

successful were their unmeaning machinations, that

he complained in a letter to one of his friends of

having lost the greater part of his practice. Pri-  
vations, persecutions, and calumnies were heaped

upon his opinions, and endeavored to prove to

reasoning, that the facts which he had discovered

were not facts, but fallacies. It is well known

that his doctrine respecting the circulation of the

blood was not received by any physician who was

then more than forty years of age. How powerful

is prejudice!

When anatomy began to be used as a medicine,

its employment was regarded as a crime; the

French Parliament, at the instigation of the Fac-  
ulty, having passed an act rendering it penal to

prescribe it. When the Jesuit's bark was introduced

into England, it was condemned as a Popish drug

the invention of the devil, the great parent of all

perversities. When Dr. Crochall, in 1683, discovered

the curative power of cathartics in dyspepsia, he

was committed to Newgate by warrant of the Pres-  
ident of the College of Physicians, for prescribing

cathartics internally. The most distinguished

members of the College of Physicians are now

proud to be humble imitators of the illustrious but

disgraced Crochall. In the course of the preceding

stances, we may perceive the influence of pre-  
judice and tyranny of custom, inducing men of

his standing and reputation not merely to reject

the most important discoveries, but to punish their

authors as malefactors.

Prior to the discovery of vaccination, the prac-

tice of inoculation was found to mitigate the rigor

of the small pox. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu

had seen inoculation practised in Turkey, and upon

her return to Europe, she had the experiment tried

upon her own children. In consequence of this

she was represented as an unnatural mother, who

had risked the lives of her offspring. Lord Whar-

field, who wrote her life, says that she was in-  
venomed in arms to a man, forgetting failure andthe most disastrous consequences; the clergy de-  
scended from their pulpits on the impiety of this

seeking to take events out of the hands of Providence,

and the common people were taught to hoot at her.

We now read in grave medical biography that

the discovery was made by a child, and that the

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## THE LIBERATOR.

## A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Europa, Capt. Lord, arrived at

N. Y. Sept. 14, with intelligence from England seven

days later, having left Liverpool 24 instant. We

are pleased to observe that the fears concerning the

harvest in England are not likely to be realized, and

that the crops had been secured in good condition,

with a prospect of a fair average in quantity. The

following is a summary of her news:

England.—Inquest on the Victims of the Ocean

Monarch.—On Monday last, the County Assessor

held an inquest at Haylake on the bodies of four-  
teen of the passengers washed up from the Ocean

Monarch, when the jury returned a verdict that they

were accidentally drowned through the burning of

the Ocean Monarch. The jury also expressed their

approbation of the exertions made by the captain

and crew in endeavoring to rescue the passengers.

On Monday a great number of the passengers by

the Ocean Monarch went to Haylake for the purpose

of viewing the bodies lying at Haylake, and the re-  
covery of the bodies were identified amongst which

was the woman in whose stays £25 were found.

Ireland.—With the exception of the gratifying

announcement that the weather continues fine and

dry, and that the agricultural reports from the Prov-  
inces are becoming more favorable under the in-  
fluence of the recent changes from incessant rains

to a bright sun, there is no intelligence of the least

interest.

Irish excitement is invariably followed by a lull,

but in the present instance the lull has been

succeeded by a downright lethargy or prostration of

the Irish system.

The accounts of the harvest prospects in the

country of Cork, Tipperary, and the North gener-  
ally, are highly satisfactory, as showing a gradual

improvement in the appearance of all the crops, and

large crops at length on the bodies of the po-  
tatoes will be available for consumption.

A gentleman, residing on the Continent, writes

that Messrs. O'Gorman, O'Donnell, and Doyle,

were in Brussels, and were about to go to Paris.

The French Republic.—At the close of a sitting,

which lasted from noon on Friday through the whole